The Courier.

N°. 469. | *FRIDAY, October* 3, 1794. | [Vol. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in, the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Ordes and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Public Department, until the 1st December next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon for the delivery of four lacks of maunds of Coast Salt, in Bengal, under the following Conditions.*

1st. The Proposers may undertake for the whole quantity, or a proportion not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) maunds of Eighty two Sicca Weight to the Seer each.

2d. Whatever quantity is engaged for must be delivered at the risk of the Contractor, on or before the 1st of August, 1795, on shore at the Salt Golahs at or near Sulky, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a Penalty of 25 per Cent shall be forfeited upon the quantity short delivered, unless the Contractor shall make it appear that it had been actually embarked, for the purpose of fulfiling his engagements, and afterwards lost on the passage to Bengal.

3d. The Salt to be delivered at an even Scale of 82 Sicca Weight per Seer, and 40 Seer to the Maund.

4th The proposals to specify the rate in Star Pagodas, at which each 100 maunds of Salt is to be delivered in Calcutta, the Proposer adverting to the following modes and periods of Payments, viz. One third of the val[illegible] engaged for, to be advance[illegible] the Contractor, on the E[illegible] of the [illegible] at Fort St. George. One t[illegible] of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Bills of Lading are produced to the Secretary, ascertaining the quantities laden on each vessel, and the remaining third on the production of Certificates of the whole quantities engaged for having been delivered in Calcutta. It is left in the option of the Contractors (and which they are to declare) whether to receive payment for the whole in Bengal or at Madras, in money or Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent Interest from the periods above alluded to, at the Discretion of Government.

5th. In order to secure the Contractor from Disappointment in his deliveries, an allowance of 5 per Cent will be admitted, over and above the precise quantities engaged for, but any surplus attempted to be imported beyond that allowance will, on discovery be confiscated.

6th. Two good Securities to be named in the Proposals, who are to be bound for all the sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor and for the Penalty on all short deliveries.

N. B. No offers will be attended to which differ from any of the above Conditions.

By order of Right Honorable the Governor in Council

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 29th September, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 8th October at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon will be sold by Public Outcry at the Sea Gate for ready money, the undermentioned Articles belonging to the Honorable Company, viz.

Rice,	52	Bags
Dholl,	20	Ditto
Ditto Damaged,	121	Ditto
Peas,	457	Ditto
Ditto Damaged,	56	Ditto
Bhoot Gram,	202	Ditto
Salt,	7	Ditto
Cabroses,	2	
Copper Pots,	2	
Wooden Tubs,	3	

J. GREENHILL. Garrison S. K.

Fort St. George: 30th September, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 8th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon the Honorable Company's Condemned Europe Cordage, will be sold by Public Sale at the Sea-Gate.

The Articles to be paid for and taken away within fourteen Days after the Sale, in default of which, they will be resold, and should any Loss arise, the Original Purchasers are to be held Answerable for the same.

The Purchasers to deposit one Star Pagoda in the hands of the Import Warehousekeeper, as earnest money to bind the Bargain.

By Order of the President and Members of the Bordof Trade,

WILLIAM WEEB Imp. W. K.

Fort St. George: October 2d, 1794.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of PROMISSORY NOTES, of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, in the MONTH of SEPTEMBER 1794.

Dr.	Pags.	F.	C.	Cr.	Pags.	F.	C.
Sept. 30th. To Amount of Promissory Notes, at 6 per Cent. discharged by a Certificate on Bengal for the remittance to England.	10,006	35	79	*Sept. 1st. By Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1st August 1794, as per Account published 8th Oct. 1794.*	3,08,870	4	18
To Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in circulation on the 1st Oct. 1794, and payable according to priority of Date,	2,98,863	4	19				
Pagodas	3,08,870	4	18	Pagodas	3,08,870	4	18

Errors Excepted,

Fort St. George: 30th September, 1794. ROBERT WOOLF, Accountant General.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE JUSTICES Appointed under the 151st Section of the 52d Chap. of the 33d of His present Majesty do hereby give notice, that such Shopkeepers and other persons as have omitted to take out Licences from the Public Office conformably to the notice of the 13th of August last, for vending Spirituous Liquors, will be allowed until the 10th instant, to make their application and that those who shall afterwards be found selling Liquors without having obtained a Licence will be subject to the penalties which the Law has in such case provided.

By order of the Justices,

STEVENS TOTTON, Clerk.

Fort St. George: Public Office,
2d Octber, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattles, and Credits of James Mayo, deceased, with the Will annexed, to be granted to Mr. Thomas Parry, as the Substituted Attorney of Messrs. Hamilton and Aberdein, who are the Attornies of Charles Mayo, reciduary Legatee named in the said last Will and Testament.

J. WHITE, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 23d September, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Lieut. H. W. M. Swain, having been granted to Alex. Stewart, of Fort St. George, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to him, and those having claims thereon, to state the same for liquidation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the Ketch Tranquebar, last from Coringa, arrived in the Roads a few days since, and Captain Kennett having died suddenly on board—This is to require that any person who may be duly authorised to take charge of her will make application to the Master Attendant, at his office in the Fort, who has put a person on board to take care of the Vessel.

Fort St. George: 1st October, 1794.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS Garden House at Vipery, consisting of a Hall and six Rooms, for particulars enquire of Mr. Geo. Chalmers, Attorney at Law.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE
AND
MADRAS REPOSITORY,
For September, 1794.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Public, that the works of Peter Pindar, Esq. will commence in this Number and continue till his works are finished.

N. B. The work will be printed upon a superfine Paper, and in such a manner as to be bound up separate from the Magazine.

IN the Press and Speedily will be published the Madras, Almanack for 1795, with great additions.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,
STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize of	Star Pags.	10,000
2 Do. of	2,500 each	5,000
4 Do. of	1,000	4,000
8 Do. of	500	4,000
18 Do. of	250	4,500
40 Do. of	100	4,000
80 Do. of	50	4,000
2950 Do. of	20	59,000
1 Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket,		500
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket,		5,000
	Star Pagodas,	100,000

3105 Prizes
6895

16,000 Tickets

The Tickets are on Sale at Mr. Caffin's Office in the Exchange, and at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta,

The Drawing commenced on the 15th September, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Calcutta in 45 Days, and at Madras in 30 Days, after the Drawing is over, deducting the 10 per Cent. for Expences as usual.

MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WILL BE OPENED ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CONSISTING of about Four-thousand volumes of History—Novels—Voyages—Travels—Poems—Pamphlets—Magazines, &c.

Catalogues may be had on the 25th of November, at two Rupees each—at Brown and Ashtons, and at the Courier Press Fort St. George—where Subscriptions will be received at one Pagoda and a half, per month.

FOR SALE BY DAVID YOUNG,

ENGLISH Claret, from Urquhart and Robertson—Red Port—Cheese—Hams—Oil—Mustard—Pickles—Sauces—Tongues—Ale and Porter in Casks—Raisons—Almonds—Chocolate—Hair Powder—Pomatum in Potts—Wash Balls—Lavender Water—Plain Round Hatts—Silk and Cotton Stockings—Worsted and Silk Pantaloons—Razors and Pen-Knives—Silver Shoe and Knee-Buckles—Gentlemen's Tool Chests—a double Barrel Gun by Nock—Boots and Shoes—Family Medecine Chests—Stationary in small Boxes fit for single Gentlemen's own use—Saddles from Gibson—Setts of Queen's Ware, &c.

As he sells for ready Money only, he is determined to sell at the lowest rate he can afford.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT HARPSICHORD,
MADE BY KIRKMAN,
And Seasoned to the Climate.
Enquire at Mr. Hendersons.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction

BY R. HENDERSON;
AT HIS ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
On Saturday the 4th of October next.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
the following articles landed from the Ship Lord Camden;

TWENTY-four Double Glocester Cheeses fixty-nine Berkely ditto,—eight Boxes Figs—Jockey and Military Boots.

Same day at a Godown in Bandy coot Alley,

Forty-two Hogsheads and fourteen Butts, } of Good Ale.

To be put up in single Casks for the convenience of the Public.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY R. HENDERSON,
at the Bankshall.
On Monday next the 6th October,
AT 5 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A QUANTITY of Teak Timbers, just landed from Pegue, consisting of,
Shinbean,
Atties,
Comma,
Sheathing Board and Spars,

The Timber will be put up in Small lotts for the convenience of the public.

To be sold by public Auction.

BY R. HENDERSON.
AT THE SEA GATE.
On Wednesday next the 8th October.
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
THE GOOD SNOW LENOX LOVE.

WITH all her Stores as She now lyes in Madras Roads, Built by Mr. Joseph Simson, at Rangoon about Six Months ago, the Vessel is Fifty-five Feet keel by Nineteen and half beam and a good Sailer, a List of her Stores to be seen at the Auction Room two Day's previous to [illegible]

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON.
By order of Messrs. Chase Sewell and Chase, Prize Agents,
On Thursday the 9th October next,
AT HIS GODOWNS NEAR THE SEA GATE,
Sundry articles landed from the Ship La Revenge, Prize to His Majesty's Ship Resistance Commanded by Captain Packenham, viz.

SIXTY-eight Bags of Rice,
Ten ditto of Green Gram,
Sixty-two ditto of Calavancies,
Two ditto Beans,
Sixty ditto Pease.
One ditto Wheat,
One ditto Mustard Seeds,
One hundred and thirty-two ditto Biscuits,
Sixty eight Musquets,
Thirty-seven Pistols,
Fourteen Blunderbusses,
Fifty-nine Bayonets,
Ninety-one Cutlasses,
Seventy-one Cartridge Boxes,
One hundred Axes,
Five Grapnails,
One Bell,
Ninety-five Blocks,

Some Lanthorns—Iron Hoops—Ninety empty Casks—a quantity of Cordage—Peices of Hawsers—Jars.

ALSO

Five Pipes and two Hogsheads of Brandy—three Leaguers of Arrack—four Casks of Claret—and four Casks of Gin.

With a variety of other articles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WRIGHT and HURST have the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the Public there is now landing for them a variety of Europe Articles, being the Investments of the undermentioned Gentlemen,

CAPTAIN JONES of the BODDAM,
CAPTAIN DANCE, of the LORD CAMDEN,
CAPTAIN LAMBE of the MELVILLE CASTLE.

W. & H. expect the whole will be on shore on Tuesday next.

Fort St. George: 19th Sept. 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION;

To be ſold by Public Auction.

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.

On the Spot

On Monday next the 6th Inſtant,

AT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

A HOUSE and Ground ſituated in John Peraras Garden, near the Houſe formerly belonging to William Hamilton Eſq. and the Sepoys Barracks.—The Houſe conſiſts of a Hall three Rooms, &c —with a ſeperate piece of Ground adjoining, on which are Stabling for two Horſes, and place for a Bandy, and a Fowl-Houſe.

The whole is juſt new Repaired, and the Doors and Windows new Painted.

A Perſon attends to ſhew the Houſe &c.

Fort St. George: 2d October, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

To morrow, Saturday the 4th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY of fine Bengal Table Linen, juſt arrived—and a quantity of very fine Milinary.

AND PRESISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Will be put up a very Capital Pegue Horſe, that Trots remarkably faſt, and is as complete a Horſe of his ſize, as any on this Coaſt.

Fort St. George: 2d October, 1794.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,

AT THE SEA GATE,

On Monday next the 6th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A QUANTITY OF GENTOO CLOTHS.

Fort St. George: 2d October, 1794.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

It cannot but appear wonderful to a man of obſervation and humanity, that the Public Prints, of the *ſmalleſt* of our Siſter Preſidencies, ſhould exhibit, after every *quarterly* Seſſion held at that place, ſo *long* a liſt of *capital Convicts*,—particularly when that liſt is compared with the Records of Juſtice at this Preſidency, nay even with thoſe of the *metropolis of India*.

On the head of capital pun[illegible] one of our moſt celebrated Authors. has the following juſt obſervations, which you will oblige me in publiſhing;—they ſtruck me the more forcibly from the mournful circumſtance to which I have primiraly alluded, but on which I forbear to make the ſmalleſt comment.

" SINCE the right of ſetting an uncertain and arbitrary value upon life has been diſputed; and ſince experience of paſt times gives us little reaſon to hope that any reformation will be effected by a periodical havoc of our fellow-beings; perhaps it will not be uſeleſs to conſider what conſequences might ariſe from relaxations of the law, and a more rational and equitable adaptation of penalties to offences.

" Death is, as one of the ancients obſerves, *of dreadful things the moſt dreadful*; an evil beyond which nothing can be threatened by ſublunary power, or feared from human enmity or vengeance. This terror ſhould therefore be reſerved as the laſt reſort of authority, as the ſtrongeſt and moſt operative of prohibitory ſanctions, and placed before the treaſure of life, to guard from invaſion what cannot be reſtored. *To equal robbery with murder, is to reduce murder to robbery*; to confound, in common minds, the gradations of iniquity, and incite the commiſſion of a greater crime to prevent the detection of a leſs.

" The gibbet, indeed, certainly diſables thoſe who die upon it from infeſting the community; but their death ſeems not to contribute more to the reformation of their aſſociates than any other method of ſeperation. A thief, even in this country, ſeldom paſſes much of his time in recollection or anticipation, but from robbery haſtens to riot, and from riot to robbery; nor when the grave cloſes upon his companion, has any other cure than to find another.

" The obligations to aſſiſt the exerciſe of public juſtice are indeed ſtrong; but they will certainly be overpowered by tenderneſs for life. What is puniſhed with ſeverity, contrary to our ideas of adequate retribution, will be ſeldom diſcovered; and multitudes will be ſuffered to advance from crime to crime, till they deſerve death, becauſe if they had been ſooner proſecuted, they would have ſuffered death before they deſerved it.

" This ſcheme of invigorating the laws by relaxation, and extirpating wickedneſs by lenity, is ſo remote from common practice, that I might reaſonably fear to expoſe it to the public, could it be ſupported only by my own obſervations: I ſhall therefore, by aſcribing it to its author, Sir Thomas More, endeavour to procure it that attention, which I wiſh always paid to *prudence*, to *juſtice*, and to *mercy*."

OBSERVATOR.

UNDER the ARRANGEMENTS, which have been recently made for the management of the COURIER PRESS—a NEW EDITOR, not altogether inexperienced in what is looked for in the EDITORIAL CHARACTER, has been nominated for the conduct of the Buſineſs of that Concern; who would have conſidered himſelf careleſs and inattentive, if, on entering on his office, he did not ſolicit the favourable and lenient ſentiment of the PUBLIC towards his future Labors and Endeavours; which will be directed always, to the innocent entertainment of his READERS, and not, as frequently happens, to the gratification of Party Purpoſe, or Private Pique. If in the maintenance of this Principle, the COURIER ſhould appear to SOME to loſe in what; as applied to a PUBLIC PRINT, is termed SPIRIT, the EDITOR hopes that it will gain in Moral Character and Eſtimation. As profeſſion oftener diſappoints than ſatisfies the expectations raiſed by it, the EDITOR will not vaunt of the merits of his Intentions in this his PREFATORY ADDERSS; for if he ſhould fail in the taſk which he has undertaken, and which he feels to be a very hazardous one, his failure will not be marked by the reproach and ridicule attendant on diſappointed pride.

Any CONTRIBUTORY FAVORS which the EDITOR may be honoured with, will be thankfully acknowledged, and every regard paid to the CORRESPONDENCE he may receive in CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

OCTOBER 3, 1794.

The COURT of SESSIONS again met, purſuant to adjournment, on Monday the 29th ultimo, and proceeded on the trial of *Poonnapilly*, a reſpectable native, of great credit and character, and formerly Dubaſh to COLONEL MOORHOUSE, for the ſuppoſed murder of Telleſinga Pilly, a native inhabitant alſo of Madras. The evidence for the Crown not being ſufficient to ſubſtantiate any one of the facts, ſet forth in the Indictment; the Court did not call upon the Priſoner for his defence; and the Jury, after withdrawing for a very ſhort time, returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

POONOPILLY was accordingly diſcharged after the uſual proclamation.

THE NANCY PACKET ſailed for England on Tueſday laſt—The Packet containing the Government Deſpatches, and Private Letters forwarded by this conveyance, was finally cloſed, at 12 o Clock on the preceding day.

COLONEL HUSSEY, with the Detachment of Bengal Artillery under his command, embarked on the Honorable Company's Ship the Buſbridge, yeſterday morning, for Calcutta.

MAJOR MONTAGUE, and CAPTAIN ROBERTSON, with the Laſcars belonging to the above Detachment, are, it is ſaid, to proceed to Bengal on the *Harriot Packet*.

HIS MAJESTY'S Ships *Orpheus*, and *Heroine* accompanied by the *Swift* Sloop of War, ſailed on Tueſday laſt on a Cruiſe, to the Southward.

By Letters from Calcutta, we are informed of the ſafe arrivel of the Honorable Company's Ships *Rockingham and Roſe*, at Diamond Harbour.

On Monday laſt the Honorable Company's Ships *Queen*, *Melville Caſtle*, and *Airly Caſtle*, ſailed, hence for Bengal,

The General Goddard and Lord Hawkeſbury alſo proceeded on their Voyage to Bangal on the 27th ultimo.

The Recovery, Captain Greenway, and the Laurel, Captain Foggo, arrived at Bombay from Buſſorah on the 5th Inſtant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *By Government, Sep. 29th.*

The Hoſpital for Lunatics being completed Mr. V. Conally Aſſiſtant Surgeon, is appointed to take charge of it.

Officers Commanding Garriſons, Stations, and Corps are hereby directed to ſend forthwith to the Preſidency, all Inſane perſons within their reſpective Commands to be examined by a Member of the Hoſpital Board, upon whoſe report Government will give an order for their admiſſion into the Hoſpital.

Such perſons as may be found proper objects for the inſtitution to be ſtruck off the pay rolls of their reſpective Corps from the date of their admiſſion.

The following allowances to be drawn by the Surgeon monthly, from the Military Paymaſter at the Preſidency and which are to be conſidered as including every Charge to the Company for Diet and Cloathing, &c.

For every Inſane Officer received into the Hoſpital the monthly ſum of 35. Pagodas

For perſons not in the ſervice coming under the denomination of Gentlemen, 25 Pagodas

For Non Commiſſioned Officers and Privates the amount of their reſpective Pay and Batta.

An Havildars Guard to be ſtationed at the Hoſpital.

An Invalid Serjeant and three Invalid Privates to be placed under the Surgeon, the former to Receive an allowance of 10 Pags. per month and the latter 5 Pagodas each.

A Tindal and ſix Laſcars to be placed under the Surgeon.

Europe and Country Medicines to be furniſhed by the Apothecary upon the Surgeons Indent, checked by the Hoſpital Board.

The Hoſpital to be at all times open to the inſpection of any of the Members of the Hoſpital Board and the Civil Magiſtrates, but to no other perſon without a Ticket from the Surgeon.

The Surgeon to make regular monthly returns to the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council and to the Hoſpital Board, of the ſtate of the Hoſpital.

THE MARKET—The following ſtate of the Market is given in the confidence of its being authentic and correct; it having been reviſed by the Principal Merchants here.

Patcherry Rice,	90	Pagodas	per Garce.
Firſt Cargo do.	75	do.	do.
Second do. do.	65	do.	do.
Wheat,	65	do.	do.
Coaſt Gram,	50	do.	do.
Bengal do.	45	do.	do.
Gingellie oil Seeds,	100	do.	do.
Cables, Europe,	5	do.	per Cwt.
Ditto Coir,	14	do.	per Candy.
Cordage,	4	do.	per Cwt.
Brandy,	40	Fanams	per Gallon.
Canvas,	8	Pagodas	per Bolt.

We underſtand that an alarming Mutiny had broke out on board the Surpriſe, *Botany-Bay Ship*, which accompanied the Indiamen lately arrived ſo far as Rio Janeiro, and in which Meſſr. Muir, and Palmer, and the Chief Mate, were the principals,—their plain was to ſeize and carry the Ship into an American Port—The mate, we underſtand, was ſent in irons, on board the Suffolk, and the others brought to a ſenſe of their Duty by Correction.

Charles Cockerell, Eſq. of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment we underſtand, intended to embark on the Thetis for Bengal, about the middle of May.—Capt. Bullock has been appointed to the command of the Thetis, in the room of Captain Nutt, who has reſigned.

The Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleaſed to grant to THOMAS GRAHAM, Eſq. *Ten Thouſand Pounds, per annum*, from the period of his acceſſion to a ſeat at the Supreme Board, which Mr. Graham was obliged to vacate, upon the arrival of the Commander in Chief, Sir Robert Abercromby.

The Hon. the Court of Directors, have alſo thought proper to reſtore LT. COLONEL SHOWERS, of the Bengal Military, to his Rank in the Service.

SIR JOHN SHORE, we are informed, has received Deſpatches from *Commodore Mitchell*, dated at Batavia the 30th of June; and which we are happy to add, contradict the account of the Death of *Captain Cheap* of the Britannia, as lately ſtated in moſt of the Callutta Papers.

By the Bengal Papers; we have received the following account of the *loſs* of the Imperial Ship ILL KAUNITZ, *Captain Tennant*, as ſhe was working out of Oſtend Harbour.

" The Ill Kaunitz ran foul of a veſſel, which was ſtanding in; and the wind veering about, almoſt at the ſame moment (although every exertion was made by Captain Tennant and the crew,) ſhe went aſhore and was loſt; which has proved a very diſtreſſing circumſtance to all concerned in her.

KING'S TROOPS.

Sir Robert Abercromby has been pleaſed to make the following promotions, until His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

36th REGIMENT.

Enſign Henry Shawe, from the 76th Regiment, to be Enſign, vice Jarvis promoted, 19th Dec. 1793.

Paul Minchin Hobart, Gentleman, to be Enſign, vice Shawe exchanged into the 76th Regiment, 18th July, 1794.

72d REGIMENT.

Captain Lieutenant Malcolm Macpherſon, to be Captain of a Company, vice Petrie, promoted in the 77th Regiment, 9th June, 1794.

Lieutenant Cornelius William Emmerſon, from the 74th Regiment, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Macpherſon, 9th June, 1794.

74th REGIMENT.

Enſign Ruſſell Manners, to be Lieutenant, vice Emmerſon, promoted in the 72d Regiment, 9th June, 1794.

George Campbell, Gentleman, to be Enſign, vice Manners, 9th June, 1794.

76th REGIMENT.

Captain Lieutenant William Macleod, to be Captain of a Company, vice Barton, deceaſed, 18th July, 1794.

Eldeſt Lieutenant James Robertſon, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Macleod, do. do. do.

Enſign Henry Corfield, to be Lieutenant vice Robertſon, do. do. do.

Enſign Henry Shawe, from the 36th Regiment to, be Enſign, vice Corfield, do. do. do.

From the Bombay Courier of the 6th Inſtant, we learn that the Bombay Mail of the 16th of July, which was carried off by a Banditti, on the 27th of the ſame month three ſtages on the Eaſt ſide of Hydrabad, has been altogether recovered without the loſs of a ſingle letter.

From the above mentioned Paper we have alſo tranſcribed the following Paragraph, and which we lay before our Reader, without hazarding a ſurmiſe as to the probability of its future confirmation.

" We have ſpared no pains to glean any " intelligence that even rumour might have " brought acroſs the deſart. In the courſe " of our enquiry we have heard of a " French letter from Bagdat, wherein is " mentioned the DEATH of CATHARINE, " EMPRESS OF RUSSIA; independant of " the *Probability* of ſuch an event, the " circumſtances attending the communica- " tion, are ſuch as to claim our credit; " the conſequences that might reſult from " ſuch an occurrence at the preſent critical " juncture, no one but the ſpeculative Po- " litician would attempt to calculate."

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Balaſore, dated the 5th Ultimo.

On Wedneſday the 20th. of Auguſt, about a quarter before 8 o'Clock at night, as I was ſitting in the weſtern verandah of my houſe, in company with two other perſons, we were ſurprized at the appearance in the heavens, of an extraordinary phœnomenon, which attracted the admiration and attention of us all, at the ſame inſtant.

" It was a Meteor, reſembling a Star, but ſeemingly of much greater magnitude, and infinitely brighter than any of the Planets. When we firſt diſcovered the phœnomenon, it might have been elevated above the horizon, about 50 degrees, and was then deſcending gradually in a W. S. W. direction; during its declination it made ſhort and frequent pauſes, at which times it appeared far more brilliant, than while it was in motion.

" In the ſpace of five minutes, it had ſunk behind the Neelgur hills, which intercepted the body of the Luminary from our view; but the brilliancy of its rays, gilded the tops of the monntains, for a minute after, and produced a fleeting picture, ſo ſublime and beautiful, that " the pencil's mimic ſkill " could convey to the mind, no adequate idea of its grandeur.

" We expected to have ſeen no more of it;—but in about two minutes after, we obſerved it again, aſcending above the hills, were it balanced and waved, ſeveral times, in a horizontal direction, North and South; it then ſunk again, illuminating the hills in its declination as before.

" It roſe and fell a ſecond and a third time, with little variation in its movements; after which we ſaw it no more; and all around was darkneſs.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Henry Fawcett, to be Accountant General, and

Mr. Robert Lewis, to be Deputy Accountant General.

The following Writers of the Year 1789, are promoted to the rank of Factors, viz.

John Pringle,	Thomas Champion,
John Fell,	R. W. Coward,
George Waddell,	John Taddy Dyne,
N. H. Smith,	James Smyth,
James Law,	Robert Rickards,
William Harvey,	George Corſellis.

By letters from Bombay we have the pleaſure of announcing the ſafe arrival of the following Indiamen at that Port on the 3d Ultimo: they parted from the Fleet on the 8th of Auguſt, and were fortunate in experiencing very favorable weather duing the remainder of the voyage.

BRIDGEWATER,	PARKER,
RAYMOND,	SMEDLEY,
TRUE BRITON,	FARRER
ALBION,	WELLS,
MONTROSE,	BURT,
And	
WOODFORD,	LENNOX.

Paſſengers on the above Ships,

BRIDGEWATER,

LIEUT. MACKENZIE, 75th,
MR. ASTLE, CADET.

RAYMOND,

MRS. DUNDAS,	MRS. CLARKSON,
CAPT. GRAY, 77th,	MR. DUNDAS,
MR. SETON,	MR. SNOW, *Writers,*
MR. BEETE,	MR. GORDON, *Cadets*

AND

LIEUT. COOK, of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment.

TRUE BRITON,

MR. DAVID PHILLIPS.

WOODFORD,

MRS. PERKINS, and Son, for Prince of Wales's Iſland, and,
LIEUT. URQUHART.

ALBION,

MR. OLIPHANT, ENSIGN FITZGERALD,
AND
ENSIGN BOUZER, *of the 75th.*

MONTROSE

MRS. ROBERTSON, M[illegible] SHEEN,
MR. SHEEN, MR [illegible]PHINSTON.

The Honorable Companys Ships GENERAL ELLIOT, VALENTINE, and EUROPA, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 12th Ultimo: the Paſſengers are,—

VALENTNE,

Mr. Allein; Cadet, Bengal, *Mr. Mc Millin* Cadet Madras, and *Mr. Fulfond.*

EUROPA,

Miſs Smith, Miſs Loftie, Miſs Savage, Meſſrs, W. and R. Dawſon, Mr. Law, Writer, and Mr. Edward Hardwicke.

On the General Elliot, there were not any paſſengers.

AMERICAN STATES

A motion has been made and carried in the Congreſs of America, which lays a Duty on all foreign Ships, for the purpoſe of raiſing a Fund to indemnify any of their ſubjects whoſe ſhips may be taken by the Combined Powers.

The *Hope*, Captain WELCH, from Philadelphia to Hambro', with cotton, coffee, and ſugar, all American property, is put into Dover, with loſs of bowpſrit and and ſails. She left Philadelphia ſo late as the 13th of March; and brings accounts that each State was to furniſh one forty-gun frigate to cruize againſt the Algerines, provided the preſent miſſion of Colonel HUMPHRIES to the Barbary States proved ineffectual—*that tho American merchants, as well as a large portion of the citizens. were decidedly for a war againſt Britain, and that the moderation of Congreſs and the Preſident* could hardly reſtrain them from immediate hoſtilities. Their complaints were on the old ſubjects of the Indian war, and Algerians, and principally, that, all their veſſels were ſtoped and detained even by the Britiſh letters of marque and privateers, almoſt on their own coaſts. The merchants had memorialized Congreſs on this topic, Complaining that their ſhips with periſhable cargoes, were detained for months, aud when releaſed no kind of payment for damage or demorrage given,

The American Government now furniſhes each of their foreign trading ſhips with a paſſport on a new plan; the *Hope* is among the firſt ſhips which got ſuch paſſport, called *a Sea-letter*, printed in three columns, French, Engliſh, and Dutch, with the ſeal of the States, and ſignature of the Preſident, the Secretary of State, and alſo ſigned by the Collector and Public Notary, with their office ſeals.—It is firmly and energetically written, claiming the rights of fair commerce and protection to the veſſel carrying it.

FRENCH TROOPS IN BRITISH PAY.

The Bill, of which the following are the principal heads, gave riſe to the intereſting Debate inſerted in our laſt COURIER.

Heads of a Bill, to enable Subjects of France to enliſt as Soldiers in Regiments to ſerve on the Continent of Europe, and in certain other places; and to enable his Majeſty to grant Commiſſions to Subjects of France, to ſerve and received pay as Officers in ſuch Regiments, or as Engineers, under certain reſtrictions.

The Preamble ſtates That during the preſent War between Great Britain and France, it may be expedient to raiſe Regiments to ſerve on the Continent of Europe, or in the French Iſlands, or the Weſt-Indies; and to enliſt as ſoldiers in ſuch regiments ſuch perſons, ſubjects of France, as ſhall be willing to enliſt themſelves in his Majeſty's ſervice; and to enable certain numbers of them to ſerve and receive pay as Officers in ſuch regiments, and as Engineers, under reſtrictions.

It therefore ſhall be lawful for all ſuch perſons, ſubjects of France, as ſhall be willing to ſerve his Majeſty, to enliſt as ſolders, and to accept Commſſions, or Letters of Service, from his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, or ſome perſons duly authorized by his Majeſty to grant the ſame (which Commiſſions it ſhall be lawful to grant,) to ſerve as Officers or as Engineers on any part of the Continent of Europe, or on the Iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, and Sark, or in any of the Iſlands part of the dominions of his late Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the Weſt-Indies: provided that no ſuch Officer or ſoldier ſhall be enabled by the Act to ſerve as an Officer, or Engineer, or Soldier, in any place, except on the Continant of Europe, or in any of the Iſlands of Jerſey, Alderney, and Sark, or in any of the Iſlands part of the dominions of his late Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the Weſt Indies. No ſuch Officer, when he ſhall be reduced, ſhall be entitled to receive half-pay and no ſuch perſon as aforeſaid ſhall be liable to any pain or penalty for having enliſted as a Soldier in any ſuch regiment as aforeſaid, by reaſon of his having profeſſed the Popiſh religion, and not having declared the ſame at the time of his enliſting.

In caſe it ſhall be deemed neceſſary or expedient to bring any ſuch Troops as aforeſaid to any port or place in Great Britain, for the purpoſe of rendezous, or for the operations of the War, and it ſhall be deemed neceſſary or expedient to land ſuch Troops in any part of Great Britain, for health or exerciſe, it ſhall be lawful ſo to do, but ſuch Troops ſhall not be marched into the country beyond a certain diſtance from the Sea Coaſt. Notice of landing ſuch Troops to be given, within a certain number of days after ſuch landing, to both Houſes of Parliament, if Parliament ſhall be then aſſembled; and if not, within a certain number of days after the next meeting of Parliament.

All ſuch Officers and Soldiers reſpectively ſhall, whilſt in his Majeſty's ſervice, be ſubject and liable to ſuch articles of war as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to eſtabliſh for the better government of ſuch forces, and for bringing offenders againſt the ſame to juſtice, and for conſtituting Courts Martial, with power to try, hear, and determine any crimes or offences by ſuch articles of war, and inflict penalties by ſentence or judgment of the ſame.

This Act to be in force during the war.

LONDON 29th April.

A very curious occurrence took place yeſterday on the Stock Exchange, which we ſhall endeavour to explain:

Some time ago, our Readers will recollect, we ſtated that the King of Pruſſia had declared that he would not go on with the war unleſs he were ſubſidized, and that the Emperor ſaid that he could not, unleſs aſſiſted by this country. To ſtrengthen his application for pecuniary aid, he ſaid that the maintainance of the Low Countries was a queſtion of more importance to us than to himſelf, as it ſecured the barrier between the French and Dutch, and kept from the former theſe material ports in the narrow Channel that would be injurious to our trade His demand was firſt for a ſum of money to be advanced by Government as a loan; and when this was refuſed, for leave to negotiate a loan on the Exchange of London, and to make the Stock transferable. This was alſo long reſiſted, and the Chamb[illegible] of Brabant was ſent with full pow[illegible]s to ſolicit this meaſure, to ſhew the mort[illegible]ge that was propoſed as a ſecurity and to appoint agents, &c. in caſe the affair ſhould be ſettled.

The rumours of this tranſaction induced the monied men, in concluding their bargain with Mr. Pitt for our own loan, to ſtipulate that no other loan ſhould be ſuffered, nor any ſums for this year, other than certain ſpecific ſums then mentioned, he called for from the country, as our Readers will ſee by the account of the Gentlemen themſelves; for finding that this German loan was actually agreed to, agents appointed ſums ſubſcribed, and the money market affected by the draught thus to be made of Engliſh Guineas into Flanders, they applied to Mr. Pitt, and receiving no ſatisfactory anſwer from him, they ſtuck up the following ſeditious paper on the Stock Exchange.

"London, April 28, 1794.

"Whereas it is reported, that a Loan for the Emperor of Germany is about to be negociated in England, and by the authority of Parliament, We the under-written contractors for the Loan of this year, think it proper and incumbent on us to declare, That it was a poſitive condition (clearly expreſſed and underſtood) with the Right Hon. the Chanceller of the Exchequer, that no other borrowing or funding ſhould take place this year, but the Loan for Eleven Millions and the funding of the Navy, not exceeding Two Millions; and that the Exchequer Bills, circulated with the public were not to exceed Two Millions being the ſame amount as the preceeding year.

"GODSCHALL JOHNSON.
"JAMES MORGAN.
"JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN."

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS.

The following Evidence of the MARQUIS CORNWALLIS on the part of MR. HASTINGS, we have to hope will not be unacceptable to our READERS.

The Marquis Cornwallis was examined on the part of Mr. Haſtings, and croſs-examined by by the Managers. After ſome prefatory queſtions about the time of his departure from England, his reſidence in India, and his return,—the Counſel for Mr. Haſtings aſked,—whether upon his Lordſhip's arrival in India he did not viſit the provinces which were ſtated in the articles of the impeachment to have ſuffered from Mr. Haſtings's cruelty, oppreſſion, violation, and bloodſhed?

A. He made no excurſion to theſe provinces till the following year.—In the year 1787 he went up the Ganges to the extremity of thoſe provinces.

Q. Was it matter of notoriety that Mr. Haſtings was under proſecution?

A. It was.

Q. Might not the perſons whom he is ſtated to have oppreſſed have ſent home complaints againſt him?

A. It certainly was in their power ſo to do.

Q. Were any complaints made to the Council General againſt Mr. Haſtings?

A. He did not remember any.

Q. What was the opinion of the natives and inhabitants of Bengal, who had been 13 years under the Government of Mr. Haſtings?

A. Mr. Haſtings was, he believed, much eſteemed and reſpected by the native inhabitants, and by the inhabitants of Bengal in general.

Q. Were not the natives of the Mogul provinces bound to give aid in time of war to the Nabob?

A. In the Carnatic they were.—It was difficult to ſay what was the regulation in a Deſpotic Government. Perſons on refuſal were frequently impriſoned and diſpoſſeſſed.

Q. Had his Lordſhip any means of knowing whether the charge of the Begums againſt the Engliſh was well or ill founded?

A. He could only ſpeak from report.—It was certainly reported.

Q. Does his Lordſhip know of any meaſure being taken to reſtore Cheyt Sing?

A No—he knew of no ſuch meaſure.

Q. Did he know that any part of the money paid by the Begum to the Nabob had been reſtored?

A. He did not,

Q. Were the Begums reduced, or are they now reduced to a ſtate of great pecuniary diſtreſs?

A. He does not believe that they were reduced to pecuniary diſtreſs.

Q. Did the character of the Britiſh nation ſuffer by his conduct towards the Begums aud Cheyt Sing?

A. It had not ſuffered, as he had ever heard.

Q. Did the inhabitants of the countries under the conduct of Mr. Haſtings complain of the government on his Lordſhip's arrival in India?

A. They did not.

Croſs examined by Mr. Burke,

Q. Had his Lordſhip ever attentively read the Impeachment?

A. He could not ſay that he had read the articles of Impeachment collectively with attention.

Q. Could his Lordſhip ſpeak to their truth or falſehood?

A. He could not ſpeak diſtinctly to any of them from his own knowledge.

Q. Did his Lordſhip know of any ſum of money taken privately from Dinagepoor by Mr. Haſtings?

A. He did not.

Q. Did his Lordſhip know of a ſum of four lacks of Rupees taken from Kelloram by Mr. Haſtings?

A. Deſirous of improving the country, he looked generally to that point, and he had not enquired into others. He could not ſay any thing of ſums taken from Kelloram.

Q. What was the opinion of the Zemindars of Mr. Haſtings's Government.

A. He never converſed with any of them on the ſubject.

Q. Did he ever make any enquiry of the Zemindars, or otherwiſe, whether they were bound to give military aid to the Nabob in his war?

A. He did not think it of conſequence to the Engliſh, and he never made enquiry. He never called upon them for ſuch aid.

Q. Did he ever make any requiſition on the Zemindars of the Northern Circars.

A. The Northern Circars were not immediately under the Bengal Government; and he never made any requiſition for aid.

Q. Whether his Lordſhip recollects that he wrote a letter to the Directors on his arrival in India, to the effect that the provinces were rapidly advancing to a ſtate of penury and wretchedneſs, and that almoſt every Zemindar was ruined, all which was to be attributed to the defects in our former ſyſtem of management?

A. He did recollect that in the letter, he alluded to the former ſyſtem of annual aſſeſſments.

Q. Whether in a letter dated in November 1788, there was not a paragraph ſtating, "That he would boldly remark that frequent change of ſyſtem, much was wanting to reſtore the country that it was in a poorer ſtate than any country he had ever ſeen. &c.?"

A. He did recollect ſuch letter.

Q. Did not his Lordſhip ſend Mr. Duncan into the province of Benares to put it under regulation?

A. He did.

Q. Whether credit was to be given to the report of Mr. Duncan about the ſtate and condition of that country?

A. The utmoſt credit was to be given to the reports of Mr. Duncan.

Q. Whether he did not receive a repreſentation from Mr. Kirkpatrick to the effect, "that ſuch was the impreſſion that our former conduct had made on the inhabitants, that although our recent conduct had furniſhed the proof of our being actuated by a different ſpirit, I am perſuaded that they will not give credit to our ſincerity, &c.?

A. He did receive ſuch repreſentation.

Q. Does the Noble Lord believe that ſuch impreſſion had been made by our former conduct?

A. He believed that ſuch impreſſion had been made; but he could not take upon himſelf to ſay whether it was well or ill founded.

Q. Did Gunga Govind Sing pay into the treaſury a ſum of money as an arrear of a ſum, the formor part of which had not been accounted for by Mr. Haſtings?

A. Gunga Govind Sing was out of office before his arrival, and he did not remember.

Q. Whether large ſums were not tranſmitted from this country to carry on the expences of the war?

A. There were remittances.

Q. What was his opinion of Sir John Shore?

A. He had the higheſt opinion of Sir John Shore's integrity and abilities.

By Earl Stanhope.

Q. Whether the Noble Lord knew the cauſe of the Coalition of the India States againſt the Britiſh power?

A. He heard of it before he went from England; but as he had his information in the ſame way as other Lords, he knew no more of it than they did.

The Managers then called Mr. Larkins, on whoſe examination an objection was taken by the Counſel for Mr. Haſtings, and the argument upon it took up the reſt of the day.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 27th inſtant, Mr. A. Simoens, to Miſs Caſimire.

BIRTH.

On the 25th Ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Kennedy of His Maj. 19th Dragoons of a Son.

DEATHS.

Lately at Tanjore, Mrs. Lettſome, Relict of the late Doctor Lettſome.

At Trichinopily, Lieut. M'Millan of His Majeſty's 19th Dragoons,

On board the Ketch Tranquebar, on her Paſſage from Coringa, Captain Kennett,

ARRIVALS.

28th, Ship Glouceſter, Gibſon, Calcutta—1ſt Oct. Ship Jane, McHenry, ditto—Ketch Tranqubar,————Coringa—2d Ship Harriet, Bagſhaw, Calcutta—Snow Begum Shaw, Hamilton, ditto.

DEPARTURES,

26th, Snow Catharine, McDonald, Southward—27th. H. C. Ship General Goddard, Money, Bengal—H. C. Ship Lord Hawkſbury, Price, ditto—28th, Ship Perſeverance, Snow Experiment, McClellen, Botany Bay—2[illegible]th, Snow Eliza, Carey, Vizagapatam—H. C. S[illegible] Airly Caſtle, Gale, Bengal—H. C. Ship Queen, Craig, ditto—H. C. Ship Melville Caſtle Lambe, ditto—Ship Phenix, Fleming, ditto—Ship Mary, Turnbull, Northward—Ship Lawrel, Fogge, Maſulipatam—30th, Ship Nancy Packet, Paterſon, Europe—H. M. Ship Orpheus. on a Cruize—H. M. Ship Heroine, ditto—2d Oct. Ship Begler, Jolly, Northward.

ERRATUM.

In the Paragraph in our laſt, mentioning the Indiamen ſaid to be ſhortly diſpatched for Europe—for Buſbridge, read DUTTON.

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 25th.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant entered in the uſual form, the Cap of Maintenance being born by the Marquis of Clanrickard, and the ſword of ſtate by the Marquis of Waterford, and being ſeated on the Throne, and the Commons with their Speaker having attended, his Excellency delivered the following ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The important objects which engaged your attention being concluded, I am enabled to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I have his Majeſty's commands to expreſs his moſt entire ſatisfaction in the zeal and unanimity which have governed your proceedings during the preſent Seſſion, and the chearfulneſs with which you have provided for the extraordinary emergencies of the State. This conduct, ſo honourable to yourſelves, muſt eſſentially tend to preſerve the internal tranquillity of your country, to maintain that Free Conſtitution under which you enjoy ſuch ineſtimable bleſſings, and is highly beneficial to the general intereſts of the Empire, and to the common cauſe of Europe.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I am directed by his Majeſty to return you his thanks for the very liberal ſupplies you have voted for the public ſervice. You may rely on their faithful application to the purpoſes for which they were granted,

My Lords and Gentlemen.

"His Majeſty feels, with the moſt cordial pleaſure the loyalty of his people of Ireland, and the effectionate determation they have always ſhewn to ſtand and fall with Great Britain. In the conteſts in which we are engaged by the unprovoked aggreſſion of France, meaſures of the moſt vigorous nature continue to be requiſite, and his Majeſty will perſerve in his exertions, in conjunction with his Allies, againſt the common enemy. Under the Divine providence, on the juſtice of his cauſe, on the diſciplined value of his fleets and armies, and the united efforts of all his ſubjects, his Majeſty relies for a favourable iſſue to a war which, on the part of our enemies, is waged againſt the envied Liberty of theſe Kingdoms, and the eſtabliſhed Government of every State [illegible]

"I applaud your wiſdom in paſſing an act for preſerving the property within this Kingdom of perſons reſident in France, from becoming the plunder of thoſe who have uſurped the Government of that unhappy country. It is peculiarly our duty to ſupport the ſecurity of private property, and to maintain the principles of juſtice, when doctrines have been advanced, and attempt endeavoured to be carried into execution for the deſtruction of both.

"I am ſorry to inform you, that in ſome parts of the county of Cork, the people deluded by the artifices of wicked and deſigning men, have aſſembled in numerous bodies, and have compelled many to take unlawful oaths. The timely exertions of the Magiſtrates, aided by the ſpirited conduct of his Majeſty's regular and Militia forces, have nearly ſuppreſſed thoſe diſturbances. No attention ſhall be wanting on my part to the protection of the peaceable and induſtrious, and to the puniſhment of offenders againſt the law, and eſpecially of thoſe who have inſtigated the ignorant to the commiſſion of ſuch dangerous crimes.

"The early concluſion of the Seſſion will enable you, in your reſpective countries, to enforce a due obedience to the laws, and to inculcate that ſpirit of Loyalty to the King, and attachment to our happy conſtitution, which has ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed your conduct.

"I am truly ſenſible of the repeated teſtimonies I have received of your confidence and ſupport, for which I return you my moſt ſincere thanks, and ſhall endeavour to inſure their continuance, by employing every power with which I am inveſted, for the maintenance of the public tranquility, and the advantage of this Kingdom, and by faithfully repreſenting to his Majeſty your unremitting attention to the welfare of Ireland, and your unanimous exertions for the general cauſe of the Empire."

FROM THE ASIATIC MIRROR.

SEPTEMBER 10th.

On the following Letters we have only to remark that ONE *of them reflects much honor on a Gentleman to whom Society here, nay all India were highly indebted; and to whoſe ſuperior abilities the Letter alluded to bears moſt honorable teſtimony.*

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated London, March 23d. 1770.

FROM a remarkable account of a cure being performed in the diſorder of the liver, communicated by a gentleman of high rank in our military ſervice at Bombay, by the means of Caſtor oil, which we are informed in the Eaſt Indies is known by the name of Erinda oil, we have taken the opinion of a Phyſician of great eminence upon the caſe as ſtated to us, and we herewith, ſend it you for the information of the phyſical people at your ſettlement. Extracts of the letters upon the the ſubject, both from the phyſician and the gentleman who received the cure, we alſo ſend you, and ſhould you at any time be made acquainted with any extraordinary caſes, and any new method of cure, which has been attended with ſucceſs, you will do well to ſend us a circumſtantial detail of ſuch caſes properly ſtated, to enable us for the public good, to communicate ſuch caſes to the learned amongſt the faculty here, and to take their advice and opinion thereupon.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Brewer, to Hans Sloan, Eſq.

Dated at Bombay, 1769.

I am juſt getting the better of the moſt dreadful diſorder we are ſubject to in this country, called the *liver*. It is almoſt unknown in England. The bile ceaſing to flow in its proper channel, is ſecreted in the different parts of the liver, it is ſeven to one but an abceſs is formed: the common cure is to open the ſide, lance the liver, and the matter flows out. In a few months, perhaps it may be a year and a half, before you have the ſame operation to go through again, and you may again recover: the leaſt intemperance is certain death. Although I have been reduced as low as mortal man ever was by any diſorder, yet I am likely to get the better of it without undergoing thoſe dreadful operations. My liver was ſo inflamed for three weeks, that I could not ſit upright, the whole time nothing paſſing through me, and the only thing I put between my lips, (excepting medicines, which only tortured me) was barely water and nitre, My life was ſaved by accident. Captain Marſhall, of a ſhip from Europe, arrived here when I was at the laſt extremity, and recommended Erinda oil, or what we call caſtor oil, to me, an oil much known and frequently uſed in the Weſt Indies in the dry gripes and all obſtructions; an oil ſo common here that the country people burn it in their lamps:—I took a large ſpoonful and a half, I was relieved in two hours, and by frequent doſes ſince, I have avoided that before mentioned method of cure: there are gentlemen here whoſe livers protrude amazingly, and are almoſt always ſuffering the moſt ſevere pain.

(By a letter from Colonel Brewer ſince, there is confirmation of his cure.)

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Sylveſter, to Sir George Colebrooke.—dated Feb. 26th 70.

SIR,

In compliance with your requeſt, I take the Liberty of giving my ſentiments on that part of Col. Brewer's Letter which relates to the uſefulneſs of Caſtor Oil in the diſorder which he calls the liver. I ſincerely lament to find by his account, that this complaint which is a true inflamation of the Liver, and is very well known in many Countries, is not better underſtood and treated at Bombay. ſo that he had nearly fallen a ſacrifice to it, and that there are ſome Gentlemen whoſe Livers *protrude amazingly*, and whoſe Lives will conſequently be of ſhort duration. It were to be wiſhed that this was the only inſtance in proof of what I have advanced in my memorial, viz. that your people had not always the moſt proper Phyſical Aſſiſtance. I am greatly ſurprized to find the virtues of Caſtor Oil, ſhould not yet be known in the Eaſt Indies, when I am informed by two Gentlemen who have been Surgeons on board your ſhips, that it is in common uſe, even for burning in lamps: this Oil, tho' long uſed in the Weſt Indies, and by our Gentlemen here, who have been in thoſe Countries, had not made a ſufficient progreſs in our general practice, till a ſociety of Phyſicians, of which I have the honor of being a Member, thought it neceſſary about ten years ago, the better to make the world acquainted with its particular excellencies, to publiſh in the ſecond volume of their Medical obſervations and inquiries, a letter on that ſubject by Dr. Frazier of Antigua; wherein he ſtrongly recommends it in all Bilious complaints, obſtructions of the Kidneys, Dyſentery, and obſtinate Conſtipations. How it comes to paſs that ſo uſeful a Book, publiſhed ſo long ſince, has not found its way into that Country, I cannot will conceive. I ſhould hope that Colonel Brewer's recovery, will be of great ſervice in recommending this oil to public notice in all your ſettlements; I could wiſh to have it in my power to promote its uſe, and that every ſtep poſſible ſhould be taken for that purpoſe.

To the Honourable Joſias Dupree, Eſq. Preſident, Governor, & Council at Madras.

HONOURABLE SIR & SIRS,

The Extract from the General Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, which you have been pleaſed to ſend for my peruſal, is a ſtrong proof of their ſolicitude for the health of their ſervants abroad, but I am ſorry to obſerve it is at the ſame time a proof how ready men of reputed eminence in Phyſic are to precipitate on the World, an opinion regarding the virtues of particular medicines, without a ſufficient perſonal experience of their effects, conſequently without the only poſitive teſt of the certainty of their power and operations. That is particularly verified in the recommendation of Caſtor Oil as a ſpecific in the inflammation of the liver. A great maſter of Phyſic regarding ſpecifics and general medecines ſays, "*Nullum ego cognoſco remidium quod ſempiterno uſu.*" A ſentiment worthy of Boerhave, and inſinuated by him to leſſen that confidence the unexperinced are ever ready to place in the *ipſe dixit* of men of eminence, even without the ſanction of practical obſervation. Caſtor Oil has been a domeſtic medecine here from time immemorial, and ſtill retains a place in the eaſtern practical Materia Medica, and in practice has many uſes; but in a true inflammation of the liver, as a ſingle diſeaſe it, has neither virtue nor uſe,—if it had, it would be a paradox in Phyſic that would puzzle even Doctor Sylveſter to reaſon upon. But common ſenſe alone dictates, and experience confirms, how inconſiſtent it is to ſuppoſe, that a painful internal inflammation, accompanied by a very accute inflammatory fever ſhould be removed, or even mitigated, by an oil that has no property but its being gently laxative, and has not a virtue that reaches beyond the *primæ viæ*; notwithſtanding in warm countries where bilious diſorders are prevalent, Caſtor Oil is a valuable medicine, if properly and judiciouſly adminiſtered; ſo is Soluble Tartar, and every other laxative, that operates without ruffling the habit of a patient. Caſtor oil is in ſuch common uſe in the Honourable Company's ſettlements, that it is in the hands of every old woman, and not ſeldom abuſed by them, for it can do miſchief, when it does not purge itſelf off ſufficiently; a rancid oily acrimony is added to a bilious one, which aggravates the diſeaſe it was adminiſtered to relieve; on this account, not an old woman will adviſe it when the bowels are puffed up by indigeſtion and crudities, until evacuations are produced by other means; its virtues, however, in the diſeaſes of hot countries, whoſe primitive cauſe ariſes in the *primæ viæ*, and the inconveniences attending the uſe of it, when uncorrected and unattended, are many, and come not within the compaſs of a letter to enumerate.

But you, Gentlemen, will I believe, do me the juſtice to ſuppoſe, that after ten years attendance on a populous ſettlement and a large Hoſpital, I cannot be unacquainted with remedies proper in the diſeaſes of this Country, though Doctor Sylveſter in his general cenſure has been illiberal enough to inſinuate to the contrary in a letter to Sir George Colebrooke, where he in a very quaint and ſatirical manner ſays, *your people* have not always the moſt proper Phyſical aſſiſtance. This is ſpeaking of the extenſive Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of the Honourable Company as of a few domeſtics, and with ſo little preciſion that the Doctor might have ſaid with equal propriety, that England was but ill ſupplied with Phyſicians, becauſe there are amongſt them many ignorant. If the Doctor had been as ſolicitous to give a conſcientous opinion on the caſe of Colonel Brewer, as he has been to throw a random cenſure on the Company's Phyſical Gentlemen, he would ſcarce have ventured from ſeeing a Hiſtory of the Colonel's *Fears and Apprehenſions*, to conclude that he laboured under a true inflammation of the liver. After ſuch tedious and painful ſuffering as Colonel Brewer experienced, it is not to be ſuppoſed from any Phyſical knowledge of his own, that he could give a proper name to his diſorder. The liver is only a familiar expreſſion, and there is no other Hiſtory given of his diſeaſe, nor any ſymptons of it ſufficient to authorize Dr. Sylveſter to pronounce it an inflammation of the Liver. It is true that the Col. ſays his Liver was ſo inflamed for three weeks, that he could not ſit upright, and nothing paſſed through him in that period. The Doctor has been pleaſed to adopt the name from the patient, and therefore prematurely concluded that the Liver only could be the ſeat of his diſorder and pain. But in hot Countries Bilious Conſtipations are common; they produce the moſt excruciating torments; and by obſtructing all the ſecretions, oppreſs the liver, ſpleen, and other bowels. For ſuch Caſtor Oil is a valuable Medecine, and Col. Brewer is a living inſtance of the good Effects of it. Want of evacuations was the Colonel's real diſorder, two or three doſes of Caſtor Oil procured ſome, and he became well.

It has been a misfortune to medicine that Gentleman of the profeſſion have become enamoured with particular remedies, and recommend them to the world as infallible with a partiality that leads to error, and by this means have brought into diſrepute uſeful medicines. Tar water has had its day, and ſuch may be the fate of caſtor oil, though a valuable ſimple. A patient experience can only aſcertain the effects of medicines, when that is wanting or limited, very uſeful remedies, in particular caſes and circumſtances of diſeaſe may fall a ſacriſice and become neglected by ſtamping them with virtues they don't poſſeſs. Inflammations of the liver are more or leſs acute, as they effect the external membrane or ſubſtance of it. In thoſe and in every other leſſer inflammation of that viſcus, medicines of greater power than the laxative quality of caſtor oil are ſpeedily required. Inflamations of the liver are moſt peculiar to the Coaſt of Coromandel, and notwithſtanding the danger of the leaſt miſmanagement of them, yet I can aſſure Dr. Sylveſter, that they are tractable with proper remedies and attention, as much ſo as an intermitent fever with the Peruvian Bark, and fewer bad conſequences attend them, and that formidable protruſions never do happen after a true inflamation of it. There are bilious diſorders in India, which ſometimes end in general obſtructions of the viſcera, where the liver and every other glandular part in the abdomen enlarge conſiderably, and form together a protruſion of the bowels, which becomes a chronic caſe of difficult cure. Caſtor oil under ſuch circumſtances would be trifling with the health of the patient. Suppurations of the liver ſeldom happen but from miſmanagement or neglect on the commencement of the diſeaſe if the application to a ſurgeon is not delayed, they are prevented with leſs difficulty than a ſuppuration is in a common boil. When inflammations of the liver turn to ſuppuration, and are within the reach of a common knife; if the operation is not delayed too long, there is neither danger nor trouble in the cure of them, and the operation is leſs painful than the opening of an inflamed tumor.

Col. Brewer's *fears* and *apprehenſions* have made him write ſtrongly on the variety of miſchief that attends the Liver diſeaſe; common fame which is never to be truſted has furniſhed him with a Catalogue of Evils, and as he felt much, he applyed every thing to his own ſituation, Dr. Sylveſter ſeems to have cau[illegible] infection from him and from a ſtrong prepo[illegible]ion in favour of Caſtor Oil, has in his advice miſ[illegible]plied it. Dr. Frazier of Antigua writes modeſtly on the ſub[illegible] and recommends the Oil only [illegible] he has experienced the good effects of it,—but as Dr. Sylveſter has expreſſed a very lively ſenſe of ſurprize at this account of the Oil not having reached India he will derive much ſatiſfaction from being aſſured that I have read it many years ago, its Medicinal virtues are no novelty here; if the Docter did not ſeem fond of very modern intelligence, in which he would claim himſelf a ſhare of honour, I would retort his ſurprize, and aſk him how it comes to paſs that an India Work of ſome merit, recommending Caſtor Oil has not found its way into the Doctor's cloſet; near a century ago, he will find it characterized as a remedy in diſorders of the Bowels. I will further take leave to inform him that the Palma Chriſti Oil, after all that has been ſaid about it in the Weſt, is only to be conſidered as a uſeful Auxiliary in Bilious diſorders, and that its capital virtue conſiſts in relieving ſymptoms and preventing bilious complaints from growing into confirmed diſeaſed. I have only to add that two kinds of Palma Chriſti Oil are in uſe here, the Lamp Oil being cheap is the Medicine for the poor and indigent Natives, the other being dearer is only uſed by the better ſort of people, it is leſs harſh in its operation, more palatable, and equally efficacious. This kind of the Ricinus bears only a ſmall ſeed which yields an Oil either by fire or expreſſion as clear as olive Oil. The above remarks on Dr. Sylveſter's letter to Sir George Colebrooke, and on the caſe of Lieut. Col. Brewer, reſpecting Caſtor Oil, are the reſult of Practical obſervations and experience without Aſſiſtance from the divinations of theory, or the borrowed opinion of others in aſcertaining the proper extent of its uſe as a Medicine; they will I flatter myſelf undeceive the Hon. Court of Directors, and in future incline them to pay the compliment to their own Phyſical ſervants, when they want to know the effects and characters of particular Medicines in the diſeaſes of their own ſettlements.

You, Hon. Sir and Sirs, are beſt able to inform the Hon. Court of Directors of the character of their ſervants in that branch, and are the beſt Judges whether the lives and conſtitutions of the Hon. Company's ſervants here are in danger from want of proper Medical Aſſiſtance. I here beg leave to ſubmit to your impartial conſideration and report.

I am with much Reſpect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt Obedient, and moſt
humble Servant,
GILBERT PASLEY.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT St. GEORGE.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS:
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.